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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.78.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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April 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m.

Humidity 96

April 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 75

Humidity 99 " 78 "

7636 日三廿二週

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917.

大英香港四月十四日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
436 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE DRIVE IN THE WEST.

Larger Operations Already Begun.

London, April 13.  
With the necessity of bringing up heavy guns, which the shocking weather is delaying, there is a lull in the Battle of Arras. The Times correspondent sums up the results of the first phase as the storming of the Germans' strongest positions on a front of twelve miles and the tearing of the northern end of the Hindenburg line. The British hold five thousand yards of this line, besides piercing it at other points, as at Baillecourt, and they are half-way towards the supplementary line. It was the original German intention to retire to this line.

Prisoners state that they expected the attack on April 6, but when it did not come they postponed their retirement until April 11. But the sudden and overwhelming British onslaught on April 9 shattered their plans.

Local fighting is now proceeding in the Monchy area most stiffly. That the larger operations have already begun appears from the attack against the old German front beyond Givenchy, on the north, when the Canadians attack left off.

### British Captures on a Wide Front.

London, April 13.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked last night between St. Quentin and Cambrai. After sharp fighting, we captured the enemy's positions on a wide front from north of Hargicourt to Meuse-en-Couture.

We now hold Sart farm, Canche wood, Gouzeaucourt village, and Gouzeaucourt wood.

We successfully raided at night to the south-west of Loo. Our machine guns stopped a raid in the neighbourhood of Poelcappelle.

### French Carry Several Lines of Trenches.

London, April 13.  
A French communiqué states:—We attacked in the morning German positions south of St. Quentin. Despite the enemy's desperate resistance, we carried several lines of trenches between the Somme and the La Fere-St. Quentin road, bringing back prisoners and machine guns.

Our advanced elements progressed south of the Oise, to the east of Cenay la Ville, and captured prisoners and material.

There is an artillery struggle in the Aisne region and in Champagne.

Two enemy coup de mains in the Verdun region failed under our fire.

### SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

Significant Comments by German New paper.

London, April 13.  
The intense anxiety of Germany to obtain a separate peace with Russia is further evidenced by the comments of the Government-controlled Vorwärts, on the Russian Government Proclamation of March 19. It suggests that this might form a basis of settlement between the Central Powers and Russia, and asserts that the Central Powers do not desire to humiliate Russia or to retain occupied Russian territory. It suggests that the German Government should declare that it will not make the demands of a conqueror at the proposed peace conference and should also tell the German people the whole truth, namely, that it will be unable to dictate peace terms to a hostile world, but will be successful if it can maintain itself against the world.

### UNHAPPY GREECE.

Government Steamer Torpedoed.

London, April 13.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Greek steamer Nestos, with a cargo of wheat, insured for eight-and-a-half million francs, guaranteed by the Government, has been torpedoed, although Germany was officially notified of her approaching arrival. The Greek Government has protested.

### Political and Financial Difficulties.

London, April 13.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the Government is beset with political and financial difficulties. There is a severe shortage of revenue from the territory occupied by the Venizelists, and huge losses from the German torpedoing of Government ships. Difficulties have also arisen owing to the Entente's complaints that the Government is fostering armed bands in the neutral zone. M. Zaimis is likely to replace M. Lambros as Premier.

### THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

German Offensive Considered Imminent

London, April 13.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a captured German Army Order, recalling all officers from leave, is regarded as indicating that a German offensive is imminent against the junction of the Russian northern and western fronts.

### Russian Rivers Flooded.

London, April 13.  
As a result of the exceptional snow this winter, the rivers of Southern Russia are exceptionally flooded, threatening towns and villages with disaster.

### Austrians in Disorder.

London, April 13.  
A Russian official wireless message states:—In the region of Osrki, the enemy attacked and occupied positions. Our counter-attack drove him out.

In the region of Bogorodsk, following a gas attack which did no damage, the Austrians bombarded. Disorder was noticed in the enemy's first line trenches. Part of the Austrians retired, and the remainder attempted to approach with white flags, but were subjected to fire from our artillery and fled back.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Mexican Oil Fields Available for Allies.

London, April 13.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, General Carranza has positively assured the United States that the oil supplies of Tampico and other Mexican oil fields will not be denied the United States or Great Britain.

### Costa Rica's Offer.

London, April 13.

Costa Rica has placed her territorial waters and ports at the disposal of the United States for war purposes.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

The Supreme Political Event of History.

London, April 13.

The American Ambassador, Dr. Page, was the guest at the Pilgrim Society banquet last evening. In the course of a speech he said:—The differences that have arisen in the immediate past between our two Governments and peoples have been enormously exaggerated as a result of German malevolence. In a world-wide propaganda that had been conducted for years, every conceivable device had been used to make a breach between us and to magnify every petty disagreement into a quarrel. Nevertheless, Anglo-American relations have remained fundamentally friendly and sound. One of the most important results of the war, next to the removal of the German menace to free government, would be the closer sympathy between Britain and the United States. This would be important, not merely to the United States and Britain, but to all free nations. We shall get out of this war an indissoluble companionship and indissoluble mutual duties to mankind. I doubt if there could be another international event comparable in consequences and value to this closer association. I regard it as the supreme political event of all history, and there is good hope that it will assure the co-operation of the majority of the organised human race to prevent intermittent devastations of the world. Such a union of purpose would be much less sure of success if either great branch of the English-speaking world were lacking.

### ISOLATED HOLLAND.

An Unhappy Position.

London, April 13.

According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, speaking in the Chamber, the Premier said:—As a result of Holland's adherence to strict neutrality, we are growing more and more isolated, gaining the affection of neither party, but it is essential that Holland should keep out of the war, as she might be a mediator in peace.

### FRENCH AND SUBMARINISM.

A Week's Figures.

London, April 13.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an official announcement states:—During the week ending April 8, 886 merchant vessels entered French ports, and 856 left. Three French merchant ships of over 1,600 tons were sunk, and one under 1,600 tons. Three were unsuccessfully attacked. Seven fishing boats were sunk.

### WAR BONDS.

New Issue at Home.

London, April 13.

A new issue of Five Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds is announced. The price is 100. They will be redeemable in five years, with the option of two or three years' notice. Holders not domiciled in the United Kingdom are exempted from British taxation.

### An Australian Loan.

London, April 13.

The prospectus is issued of a Commonwealth of Australia Loan of three-and-a-half millions at five per cent. The price is 97, and the bonds will be redeemable in 1927.

### TROUBLE IN BULGARIA.

"Down With Ferdinand!"

London, April 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that grave disturbances are reported in Bulgaria, notably at Sofia, where cries of "Down with Ferdinand!" were heard. There are indications that anti-war feeling is growing in Bulgaria and in Turkey.

### Peace Efforts.

London, April 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states:—In connection with the reports of Bulgarian peace efforts in Switzerland, it is known here that not only Bulgaria but Austria is taking such action. It is not known whether they are acting conjointly, but such soundings, even if they are tentative, show a dissatisfaction with the course of the war and an apparent desire to negotiate direct with the Entente.

### THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, April 13.

A deputation of the Irish Conference Committee waited upon Mr. H. E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and asked him to urge the Government to convocate Irish industrial, commercial and agricultural interests with a view to a Home Rule settlement.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found in an Extra.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE PUSH IN THE WEST.

More German Admissions.

London, April 12.

A wireless German official message states: We repulsed attacks at Vimy and Fampoux.

We lost Monchy after frequent assaults. British attacks, including cavalry and armoured cars, northward of Monchy heavily broke down.

The enemy again heavily bombarded St. Quentin.

The artillery battle is increasing in western Champagne.

The aviators are active despite the storm.

We bombed camps and munition dumps in Vende and Suippes Valleys.

The enemy lost twenty-four aeroplanes.

### The French Front.

London, April 12.

The French communiqué reports reciprocal artillerying south of the Oise and in the region north of the Aisne. The weather is bad.

### British Cross Coquel River.

London, April 13.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have stormed the villages of Hemric and Wancourt with their adjoining defences. We crossed the Coquel river and occupied the heights on the east bank.

Further progress north of Scarpe and east of Vimy Ridge are among the gains reported this morning. North of Vimy Ridge we have secured our positions and strengthened them. During the fighting on Monday and Tuesday we took prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German divisions.

Our naval squadron escorting bombing machines was heavily attacked. It destroyed three of the enemy's machines and drove down three others. We had no casualties. During yesterday we brought down four aeroplanes and drove down five others. Six of ours have not returned while three were brought down.

### A Stunng Blow.

London, April 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 12th, refers to the unparalleled rigourous weather and says: We have materially widened the front of our attack. To-day we deal the enemy a stunning blow on the north Vimy Ridge, which he was firmly holding, and captured Boisencourt. This enabled the advance to close on Givenchy from which it is only six hundred yards at one point. The attack was launched at dawn, the objectives being carried with clockwork precision.

The recent offensive was timely and ended a diabolical Prussian plot to shell Arras with prussic acid projectiles which were first used during the invasion of Belgium.

Several counter-attacks on Monchy-le-Preux were repulsed by the machine gunners who inflicted the heaviest losses of the new offensive.

### RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

London, April 12.

A German wireless report states: Russian artillery is active at Brody and on both sides of the Dniester.

### PATROL VESSEL MINED.

London, April 12.

The Admiralty announces that a patrol vessel was mined and sank in the Channel on Tuesday. Two officers and fourteen men are missing.

### BRITISH WORKERS' APPEAL TO RUSSIANS.

London, April 12.

The Press Bureau announces that Woolwich Arsenal workers have sent the following message to munition workers of Russia: "Comrades, now that you have overthrown autocracy, we know we will win. Let us all work hard to help our brothers in the trenches whose sacrifices are greater. Every hour worked may save lives. Idleness will mean murder. Long live Free Russia who has risen in her might finally to free people still enslaved."

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

### An Eloquent Utterance.

London, April 12.

Continuing his speech at the luncheon given by the American Luncheon Club, Mr. Lloyd George, referring to Prussian militarism, said:—This is the menace, this is the oppression from which Europe has suffered for fifty years. It has paralysed the benevolent activities of all the states, which ought to have been devoted and concentrated upon the well-being of their people. France! No one can tell except Frenchmen what they endured from this tyranny, patiently, gallantly, with dignity, until the hour of deliverance came. The best energies of democratic France have been devoted

to defending itself against the impending terror. This is the state of things we had to encounter.

The most characteristic of all the Prussian institutions is "the Hindenburg line." (Laughter). What is the Hindenburg line? It is a line drawn in the territories of other people with a warning that the inhabitants of those territories cross it at the peril of their lives. That line has been drawn in Europe for fifty years. Europe, which has endured this for generations, made up its mind at last that the Hindenburg line must be drawn along the legitimate frontiers of Germany herself. (Cheers). There could be no other attitude than that for the emancipation of Europe and the world.

At last America was forced to endure the same experience as Europe. Americans were told that they would not be allowed to cross and re-cross the Atlantic except at their peril. American ships were sunk without warning. American subjects were drowned hardly with

In Hindenburg's words "America carries no weight" (Laughter). He means that she has no ships to carry on (Laughter). That is undoubtedly their reckoning. Well, it is unwise always to assume that even when the German General Staff has miscalculated, that they have had no ground for their miscalculation. Therefore, it happened the Allies especially Britain and America to see that Hindenburg's reckoning is as false as the one he made about his famous line, which we have broken already. (Cheers).

(Continued on page 8.)



## GENERAL NEWS.

War and Insanity. Dr. Oswald, head of Glasgow lunatic asylum in a report issued with respect to the effect of war on insanity, says that war worries have not, as was feared would be the case, led to an increase of insanity. The removal of the powerful effect of poverty on the mind and its replacement by a higher standard of living and remunerative employment has done much to bring about a decrease in insanity. The greatest good to the disordered mind is to be found, says Dr. Oswald, by work on the land.

Racing and War Bonds. In the Hongkong papers a suggestion is made to Race Stewards that all subscriptions coming into their hands should be invested in the war loan, and that the prices of all lands should be paid in war bonds or post office cash certificates. (Omit the horror of receiving your modest dividend on the Tote in a P. O. Order. Winners would be saved the trouble of looking for a good investment. But how is changing from one form of Government paper money to another going to help?)—*Singapore Free Press.*

Gulls' Eggs. An unexpected and easily accessible source of food is to be brought to the notice of the Food Controller by the Yorkshire Wild Birds' Protection Society. Recently the society passed a resolution asking Lord Darnell to commandeer all gulls' eggs, which are laid in large and easily accessible colonies during 1917. In the course of two or three months there will be millions of eggs, and they can be collected with such facility as Farne Island, the Scilly Isles, or the Lincolnshire and Lancashire gullries, and in Scotland that Mr. H. B. Booth, the president of the society, declares they could be sold in the markets at £1. each, and at that price make a fair return of profit.

Bracken as Food. The use of bracken are referred to by Sir James Orichton-Browne, who says he has long had his eye on the fern, both as an enemy and a possible ally. Some of our readers may recall that when Count Seymatai was on a visit to this country at the time of the Russo-Japanese war he advocated the use of bracken as a food. Mr. K. Kibbi, of the Japanese Embassy, told some time ago how the shoots are prepared in Japan for cooking. "What you have to do first is to pick the tender parts of bracken shoots and wash them carefully in fresh water. You then put them into boiling water for two minutes or so, and afterwards remove them to cold water, where they are left for a couple of hours. This is the end of preparation, and you may then use them for cooking in any way you like." During last summer Sir James says he got from Scotland parcels of young bracken shoots which were prepared in the manner directed by Mr. Kibbi and afterwards cooked as parsnips, like spinach, and like asparagus heads, being served with melted butter. They proved flavorless and insipid, but not indigestible, but in the absence of all other fresh vegetables they might prove useful.

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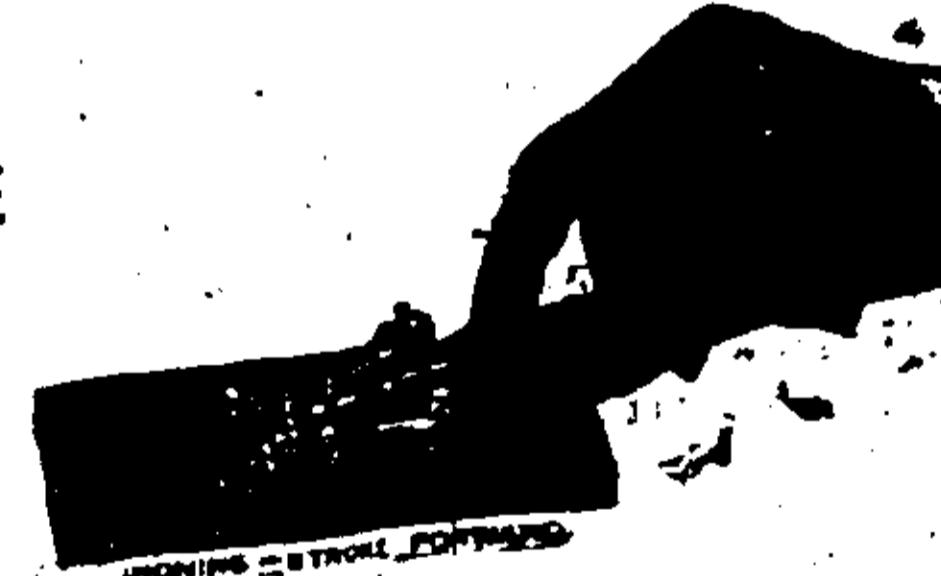
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## NOTICE.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23rd 1917.

In accordance with the pro-  
gramme arranged by the  
Committee for the celebration of  
St. George's Day, MONDAY, the  
23rd inst., a Shakespearian per-  
formance will be given at the  
Theatre Royal at 9:15 p.m. Ap-  
plications for seat vouchers,  
WHICH CAN ONLY BE  
OBTAINED BY ENGLISH-  
MEN, may up to and  
including Thursday the 12th  
inst., be sent to the Hon. Sec.,  
Mr. J. Bentley, Messrs. Thos.  
Cook & Son, stating the number  
of seats required for the appli-  
cant and his guests; and these  
vouchers, which are un-numbered,  
will be exchangeable for  
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each on payment to Messrs.  
MOUTRIE & CO., when the  
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In case applications exceed  
the accommodation of the Theatre  
the vouchers issued will neces-  
sarily be for a smaller number  
of seats than are applied for.

In the Dress Circle, a limited  
reservation has been made for  
Official Guests; and other seats  
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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917.

## MAKING CHINA STRONG.

"The only way to resist outside trouble is to make ourselves strong, which can only be done by forsaking all quarrels and uniting ourselves together for a common cause." Thus spoke Sham Chun-huen in a lengthy telegram to the Central Government, which appears in another column of to-day's issue. Mr. Shum's manifesto is worth reading with care by all those who in any way concern themselves with China's destinies. It is like himself; an amazing mixture of wisdom and folly. The last we heard of this patriot was that he was sending in (from his fastness in Japan) a tolerably stiff bill, in connection with the abominable outbreak which he and his friends engineered in Kwangtung Province last summer-time; and this he wanted the Government to "soft." Presumably he has been turning matters over in his mind in his hours of idleness, and has at length arrived at the remarkable discovery that there is a certain want of unity in China's aims and methods, and that he is the man to set this right—by means of an advisory telegram to the Government at Peking.

Everyone will agree with Mr. Shum's contention that "if we should delay our reform, practise bribery and promote party quarrels, destruction will be certain," but it has taken him an unconscionable time to arrive at this important truth. Seeing that party quarrels and self-advertisement are the breath of this worthy man's nostrils, and that, had he minded his own business, there would probably have been no fighting in Kwangtung last July and August, it is a little bewildering to find him offering this sage counsel. But let that pass: Much of what he has to say, it is well worth China's while to listen to, albeit his venomous allusions to his old enemy Lung Chai-kwong might well have been spared. It is many points gained that a man of the Sham Chun-huen school can now realize that China's salvation must come from within. He has, we notice, views on financial reform—and so have we; for which reason we should like to ask what proportion of her revenue China is at present spending in pensions, in rewards to "heroes," and in periodical payments to the holders of sinecures and to other disinterested persons. Like everything else in China, the exchequer awaits a good deal of necessary and salutary overhauling. China is not wealthy, but she is not a pauper—or she need not be if her methods of book-keeping were re-adjusted.

It is good, too, to learn that Mr. Shum now sees the need for taking the army as a serious matter, and not as either a plaything or an experiment; and, if he were not quite so fond of generalities and truisms, his advice might work some amount of good. The disbanding of the present army is certainly a necessity, if the country is to get any good at all out of its outlay on military affairs. Somewhere about five per cent. (decidedly not more) of the present army may be set down as good fighting staff, possessed of a reasonable amount of training and discipline; and that five per cent. is hardly wanted as the nucleus of the army of the future. Of the remaining ninety-five, at least fifty might be summarily sent about its business, the other forty-five being retained—not as soldiers but as recruits in severe training. China has had an opportunity of learning, during the past two and a half years, that soldiering is not a thing to trifl with. She has before her the example of the great Western nations in their war difficulties, and we feel sure that she will show herself ready to profit by their experiences. A country whose constitution has been brought into existence by force of arms, as is the case with China, is that very country of all others that must have its army under complete control; for there, more than anywhere, do the people take their cue from the soldiers. If these are surely, dishonest and unpatriotic, so will the people be. What the army most wants to learn just now is that it must be China's property, and not a mass of disloyal elements some of which own allegiance to one party leader and some to another. It may not have much to do just now, beyond the maintaining of order locally, but the day will come when on its skill, general efficiency, endurance and readiness to make sacrifices, the country's very existence will depend.

## The Tennis League.

Judging from the fact that two further Clubs have made application to be admitted to membership, the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League appears to be growing in strength and popularity with each succeeding year. The difficulty, however, is that the Second Division is expanding in greater ratio than the First. That is only natural, since a Club entering the League for the first time is scarcely likely to be sufficiently strong in playing ability to be able to face first-class teams right away. Last year, with eight or nine Clubs in the Second Division, it was found difficult to complete all the fixtures, and if the number is now increased, the problem will become intensified.

In the premier section, the number of teams is so small that home and away fixtures have been possible. What one would like to see, therefore, is a gradual promotion of Second Division Clubs until the balance is more evenly adjusted. The only difficulty encountered here is that a Club by remaining in the lower class might stand a very good chance of attaining to the topmost berth in that class, but yet never be able to rise very far when constantly having to meet First Division teams. However, the League was brought into being for the purpose of improving the standard of team play, and we should like to see every Club, as it wins the junior championship, make application for promotion. The Vanguard Club has very sportingly indicated its willingness to go into the higher Division, and, after its splendid record last year, all League teams will wish it the best of luck.

## A Just Complaint.

There was one little complaint voiced at the League's annual meeting—and justly so, too. We refer to the fact that some of the Clubs participating in last season's matches did not complete their fixture list, because they saw they had no chance of coming out on top. That is a wrong spirit in any League. If it were at all generally adopted, it might very well mean that when two-thirds of the season had gone, only two or three interested Clubs would be left to fight the issue out. Every Club, of course, would like to win the championship, but only one can. Moreover, the prime motive in entering a League competition is not, or should not be, to win shields. League encounters perform a very happy social function in bringing various classes of players together in friendly rivalry. But most of all, they help wonderfully in lifting the standard of play—a respect in which the Dennis League has been remarkably successful. These circumstances ought to be sufficient reason for the fulfilment of all fixtures, whether competing Clubs have a likelihood of winning the championship or not. We hope, therefore, that the President's observations on this point will be taken to heart in the coming season.

## War Appeals.

As the war goes on, the calls on the public purse for help on behalf of various causes steadily increase. To-day we publish the third list of subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the homeless populations in Northern France which have been released from the tyranny of the Hun. We are glad to see that the response thereto is progressive, for no-one who has read of the terrible plight in which the Kaiser's hordes have left the helpless French people will feel other than here is a cause which is essentially deserving of help. We printed yesterday an appeal by Admiral Lord Balfour for the work which is being carried out by the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League in the interests of our brave sailors and of our naval prisoners in enemy countries. Lord Balfour's letter speaks for itself, and we feel sure that Hongkong, as one of the Empire's biggest ports and the headquarters of a naval station, will show its willingness to provide the means for carrying on such a splendid work. We commend both these causes to those who can see their way to render any assistance.

Exporting Silver Dollars. At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with attempting to export 200 silver dollars without a permit. Defendant stated that the dollars had been given him by the steward of the ship on which he was employed, to pay to a shop in Bird Street. He could not find the shop and was returning to the ship when he was arrested. A European revenue officer stated that this smuggling of dollars was very common. Defendant had the money concealed on his person under his clothes. His Worship ordered the dollar to be confiscated, and inflicted a fine of \$5.

## DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO MAN SUDDENLY GOOD OR BAD.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 24.5/16d.To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 5th anniversary of the sinking of the White Star liner *Titanic*.Enemy Trading.  
Trading with the Enemy Regulations, made by H. B. M. Minister, Peking, are published in the *Gazette* for general information.Rubber Dividend.  
Messrs. Benjamin and Poole advise us that the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 1s. 0.50, making 1s. 5.50 for year ending December 31, 1916.Trade Mark Notification.  
It is notified in the *Gazette* that the following trade marks expired and will be removed from the register on May 5, unless the fee for renewal registration is paid before that date:—Nos. 7 and 8 of 1903, owned by F. M. A. Blanck, of Hongkong.Adulterations.  
During the quarter ended March 31, nine samples of milk were examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, eight of these samples being found genuine and one adulterated.

Eight samples of whisky were also examined, seven being found genuine and one adulterated.

St. George's Day.

In connection with the sale chariot to be held at the Volunteer Drill Hall in the afternoon of Monday, 23rd inst., it has been decided that amahs will be admitted on payment of 50 cents at the entrance. This arrangement will, it is hoped, be a convenience to family parties.

Gun Practice.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.:—On Thursday, April, 19.—From Pakshawan Battery, in a north-easterly direction. All junks, ships, and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

The Bishop's Engagements.  
The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) preach at St. Andrews, Kowloon, at 11 a.m. On Wednesday and Thursday next, he is holding the first duly constituted Synod of the Chinese Church in the Diocese. It will commence with the Celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7.30 a.m.

Concert for French Relief Fund.  
An afternoon concert, in aid of the French Relief Fund, will be given by Professor E. Danenborg and his pupils with orchestra, on Thursday April 19, at 5.15 p.m. in the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall. The entire proceeds of the tickets will be given to the above fund. Tickets, priced \$2 and \$1, are obtainable at the Anderson Music Company.

Bijou Attraction.

Professor Joe Nibao, magician, hypnotist, clairvoyant, fortuneteller, etc., will give a performance at the Bijou Theatre for a few nights only. He is on his way to Shanghai after a successful tour in the Philippines. He will be assisted by Miss Minang Gonzales, a Spanish classical singer, at the matinees on Saturday and Sunday. The 7th and 8th Episodes of "The Adventures of Terence O'Burke" will be screened, and as each episode is a complete adventure in itself, patrons are not obliged to follow the continuation of this serial.

Exporting Silver Dollars.  
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with attempting to export 200 silver dollars without a permit. Defendant stated that the dollars had been given him by the steward of the ship on which he was employed, to pay to a shop in Bird Street. He could not find the shop and was returning to the ship when he was arrested. A European revenue officer stated that this smuggling of dollars was very common. Defendant had the money concealed on his person under his clothes. His Worship ordered the dollar to be confiscated, and inflicted a fine of \$5.

## 1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 14, 1892.)

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 24/4.

Absolute Exclusion of Chinese From the U.S.

April 8.—"The House of Representatives at Washington, has passed the Bill, by which Chinese are henceforth absolutely excluded from the United States."

Defended by Mr. Pollock.

April 8.—"Seven men who engaged in a faction fight in Egin Street recently were put through their flogging by the Police Court magistrates this morning. They were defended by Mr. Pollock, who got off all but one—a desperado who used a sword on a man who wouldn't join his society. He retired for six calendar months. The other warriors found securities in the sum of \$25 each for their good behaviour for six months. The Court being crowded with 'Society' men, his Worship uttered a few 'words in season' which may not bear fruit in due course."

What Is The Use?

April 9.—"It has been currently reported and generally believed for some time past, J. J. Kewick will not return to this Colony as head of Jardine, Matheson & Co., what was the use of electing that eminent amateur legislator and gambling reformer, Vice-Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon? Was it hollow mockery or—what? Perhaps Mr. Ewin Mackintosh will respond?

The "Hongkong Telegraph."

April 11.—"The attention of readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* is respectfully directed to the terms on which this paper was issued. All subscriptions must be paid in advance or the paper will not be supplied—excepting to those old-established firms with whom we have had a current account for generations. We sell more papers for hard cash in the streets than our contemporaries circulate 'on tick,' and as there are over \$10,000 in doubtful debts on our books for the past few years, we regret—but times are hard, and we can't help it—to have to put down the anchor once and for all. The *Hongkong Telegraph* has almost twice the circulation of any newspaper published in the Far East; it is the only journal that has sacrificed its own interests to conserve the rights and interests of Hongkong, and it stands alone as the one newspaper in this part of the globe that has stood aloof from abject toadying to an effete and generally doubtful officiosum, solely relying on its efficiency as a newspaper and the ability of its conductors as a sure way to public favour. Our independent and straightforward policy has succeeded, in spite of prejudiced judges and dishonest juries; the only paper published in the Far East that is ever quoted in the great political and commercial centres in Europe, America, and the Australasian colonies, is the *Hongkong Telegraph*; the only name ever mentioned as a journalistic power in the Far Eastern world is that of the man who, more than one, has been the hapless victim of the Chief Justice Russell—an ornament to the Bench as he has been satirically described in this journal—John Joseph Francis, Q.C., and that incongruous collection of avaricious time-servers who occasionally act as special jurors. We give notice, and we do it with all respect, that in future the *Hongkong Telegraph* must be paid for in advance, and no orders will be attended to unless accompanied by the amount of subscription. The *Hongkong Telegraph* is always on sale at the Hongkong Hotel and other leading resorts of the public from 6 to 8 p.m. every night; at the low charge of ten cents per copy, so that we are perfectly independent of a subscription list, and in future we prefer to conduct our business with the outside public on a cash basis; those who object to our plan of campaign had better try the Good or Mortality."

Gambling Opium and Kidnapping.

Gambling has been prohibited in this district, and the dens have been closed. Much attention is being paid to opium, and many searching raids are being made, and heavy fines imposed. The kidnapping of emigrants for abroad is also being attended to.

Granny or the Fish Wrapper.

A dead loss of nearly \$10,000 through defaulting subscribers and advertisers, within the past few years, is really more than we can put up with, especially when so many of our debtors have been so 'friendly' as—ah, well, no name, no pack-trill."

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

April 13.—"What is this dispute that is coming upon us—and where is it going to end? To-day the shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are quoted at \$110, and we sadly fear the bottom has not been reached. And what then? Victoria plan of campaign had better try the Good or Mortality!"

## PAKHOI NOTES.

(From an occasional Correspondent)

The Germans.

Pakhoi, April 8.

A short time ago the German Consul sold out his household effects, and there is talk that he offered the Consulate and grounds for sale. A fortnight ago the Consul, accompanied by his wife left by the overland route for Canton. They appear to have felt their plight severely, as the wife was seen weeping bitterly. A few days ago, the Chinese authorities compelled all the Germans in the port to give up their arms and ammunition, and the same were removed from the Consulate, which is now closed. Up to the happening of the foregoing events, the Germans in this port have kept up a continual campaign against the British by means of publications in Chinese, English and German, profusely illustrated, explaining their great might and power. The Germans could be seen personally distributing these publications among the natives in the streets, and from door to door, and these papers can now be seen lying about in the streets. A few days ago I personally saw several of the pictures of the great British war vessels sunk in the Jiaolai battle, which had been discarded by the Chinese, flying about the streets, and from door to door, and the Germans go about with a "shamed face" as the Chinese term it.

Opium Raid.

A short time ago a searching party made a raid on one of the leading native hongs here in search of opium. Some of the drug was found, and a substantial bribe was offered and accepted. When the search party stepped off the premises into the main street, the hong people seized them and accused them of stealing the money.

Later the hong was heavily fined and the searchers put in prison.

Leper Sentenced to be Shot.

A very amusing affair was witnessed recently. Lepers are prohibited entering the town, and one who was found within the town was seized and condemned to be shot. He was hurried away to the execution ground, followed by a large mob. He appears to have been a Christian convert, as he was loud in his cries to heaven for mercy, and earnestly beseeched the Almighty to be ready to receive his soul, as the end was near at hand. He even called for the missionaries who had converted him to come and deliver him. The only comfort he received was from his executioners, who urged him on to the execution ground, where his sufferings would end. On arrival at the place of execution, he was placed in position and a volley was fired, and, to prolong the agony of this unfortunate creature, not a single shot took effect. Further to prolong his suffering, another volley was fired, with the same result. To the great amusement of the mob, he was then set at liberty and told that his religion had saved his life. He staggered away in a state of semi-collapse.

Gambling Opium and Kidnapping.

Gambling has been prohibited in this district, and the dens have been closed. Much attention is being paid to opium, and many searching raids are being made, and heavy fines imposed. The kidnapping of emigrants for abroad is also being attended to.

Dartmoor Prison.

which is to be closed as a convict prison and put to other uses, was built during the last great war as an internment camp for French prisoners, and opened in 1899. For many years after the end of the war and the release of the prisoners, Princetown, as the prison is officially called, remained vacant until in 1899 it was again utilized as a convict prison, being one of the largest in the country, with accommodations for nearly 800 prisoners. The use to which it is now to be put has not been disclosed, but it would be rather a coincidence if, after a complete century, it is to revert to its original use as a barracks for prisoners of war.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The United States, now one of the belligerents, has not yet joined all the hills of her previous campaigns, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Her Government—to its honour—has always been generous in the matter of war pensions, and her expenditure under this head has been enormous. The Civil War alone has been responsible for the almost incredible pension expenditure of over 750 millions sterling, and, pensioners being proverbially long-lived, the account is far from settled even yet.

The first ruler of a great empire who legislated to settle ex-soldiers on the land was Gracchus, who was a kind of Lloyd George of ancient Rome. The patrician landowners complained that it was hard to give up estates, many of which had been purchased by them or received as the dowry of their wives. But Gracchus said that this was not so hard as that men who had fought for their country should have the means of subsistence. A share of the land, he declared, was the soldier's right, and the owners who withheld it were robbing them. And Gracchus did more than insist upon ex-soldiers having access to the land. He furnished them with capital, because, as he said, it was little use making grants of land without the means of cultivating it.

The capital was raised by a very fortunate windfall left by Attalus, King of Pergamus, who, having died without heirs, left his rich kingdom with vast treasures as an inheritance to the Roman people. Gracchus, displaying the wisdom of a great Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed a law to the effect that these vast treasures should be used in the purchase of agricultural machinery. The dispossessed landowners were compensated to the extent of the value of their buildings, but not for the land, which was held by ancient law to be State property.

## CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Total Increase of Capital \$1,169,000.

Mr. Yang Shih-chi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has issued the following report on the business of the Company for the 5th Year of the Republic:—

"This is the 43rd Annual Report of the Company. The total receipt of freight of our steamers amounted to \$3,889,200 and the receipt on the freight of the "Three Companies" \$73,200 (The China Merchants, Butterfield and Swire, and Jardine Matheson and Co.). After deducting the expenditures in connection with maintenance, expenses, repairs, insurance, wages, cost, etc., which amounted to \$2,626,600, there was a profit of \$1,335,700. The income from various kinds of property was \$248,800, and on the other hand the sum expended on rentals, taxes, repairs, etc., was \$521,600. Thus after setting apart an amount of \$622,000 for the payment of dividends, there was a net profit of \$441,000 for the year.

"When the balance of the preceding year was brought forward this year, the total capital of the company was \$15,495,400. This year we made the following repairs and improvements thus increasing the capital:—

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1.—Change of Boiler of s.s. "Hainan" ...                  | \$82,000 |
| 2.—Repairs of s.s. "Kwangha" ...                          | 31,100   |
| 3.—Repairs of s.s. "Haiyan," "Chieng-tien," etc. etc. ... | 45,800   |
| 4.—Repairs of Lighter and Cargo Boats at Amoy ...         | 8,700    |
| 5.—A Jetty Launch in Ningpo ...                           | 18,200   |
| 6.—Purchase of lands, etc. ...                            | 21,000   |
| 7.—The increase of the value of steamers ...              | 991,600  |
| 8.—Purchase of an old launch ...                          | 9,000    |
| 9.—Proceeds of the sale of the wreck of "Hainan" ...      | 126,800  |
| 10.—The reduction of the value of properties ...          | 88,000   |

We have estimated that the total increase of capital for the year is about \$1,169,000. As soon as the European War is over the Company will purchase more steamers.

From the above it will be gathered that the revenue derived from the freight of steamers was increased by \$480,000. No progress, however, was made in the receipts of the North Chung-chuan (Transportation Company) owing to the War, which prevented foreign steamers from coming to this country, but they were sufficient to cover their expenses. For the past few years the business of this Company has been seriously hampered by the constant disturbances, and in the Spring of the year when the outbreak of Yunnan took place, our business in Szechwan, Hsuan and Hsien was affected seriously. It was not until the 8th month that normal conditions seemed to return.

The sinking of s.s. "Hainan" took place in the 3rd month, when s.s. "Hsinming," "Hsinkang" and "Irene" were also detained by the Ministry of the Navy for the conveyance of Northern troops to Foochow. On the 21st day the said steamer collided with its escort, the cruiser "Haiyang" near the coast of Fukien. An explosion took place, and the steamer was sunk with more than a thousand men on board, with the exception of two foreigners and about a dozen Chinese, who were afterwards picked up. Being unable to compensate the Company for lack of funds, the Government, besides giving the Company two foreign buildings at Shanghai and a few bonds of the shares of the Company, proceeds of the sale of which were to be employed for the compensation of the families of the men who met the disaster, and to pay the rents of the steamers, gave an amount of \$1,000,000 of bonds

of the 4th Year Domestic Loan, which was at once mortgaged to certain foreign merchants for a sum of \$500,000. Out of the proceeds of the loan an amount of \$449,000 was paid for indemnifying the loss, and the balance for the rent of the above steamers. But the amount of indemnity is only one half of the present value of the lost steamer; and on account of the loss of this steamer, our business has been affected seriously. The Board of Directors has signed a contract to construct a new steamer in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company at a cost of \$610,000 to be delivered to the Company in the 11th month of the 8th Year of the Republic, thus filling up the vacancy.

At the time when the "Hainan" disaster took place, the authorities of the various coastal provinces, which had declared independence, tried their utmost to commandeer and make use of the steamers of this Company, which, in order to avoid trouble, had to charter its steamers "Kungping," "Yuhuan" and "Tungsha" to Canton merchants for a period of six months to sail between Kwangtung and the Straits Settlements. The terms of the above mentioned charters were favourable to the Company.

With respect to the insurance business undertaken by the Company, the receipt of last year was \$217,000, of which an amount of \$28,200

## NORTH RIVER IN FLOOD.

## S. S. Shih Ming Capsizes.

Latest advices from the Samui district show that the North River is in full flood, and that the safe entry into Samui Harbour is, for the moment, next to an impossibility. Yesterday morning the s.s. Shih Ming, a small Chinese-owned boat plying between Hongkong and Dasing, attempted to make the Harbour, but struck the bank, stove a hole in her side and capsized.

The Steamboat Company's s.s. San Si also made the attempt, but the master, Captain Crispin, eventually decided that it would be wiser to remain outside and anchor in the main stream. He then sent the compradores ashore to procure the register, which is held by the Chinese Customs. An official, we are informed, thereupon told the compradores that "this must not happen again," and that, unless the ship entered the Harbour, she could not be cleared. This point is of interest to shipping men inasmuch as the same kind of warning was issued on a previous occasion to another skipper. The master was enquired into and it was then decided that the master of the ship, and not the Customs authorities, is the best judge as to when it is safe to enter a harbour.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Rifles and Accessories.

Cleaning gear must be drawn from Armoury by all ranks not in possession of same on either Tuesday, April 17, or Friday, April 17, between the hours of 5.15 and 6.30 p.m.

Parades Central, 5.30 p.m. Monday, April 16.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon and No. 3 Company. Tuesday, April 17.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, April 18.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon and No. 3 Company.

Friday, April 20.—Recruits of No. 2 Company.

No. 1 Company.

All ranks will attend in mass at the Armoury on Tuesday, April 17, or Friday, April 20, between the hours of 5.15 and 6.30 p.m. for the purpose of drawing rifles.

Carry of Arms.

All Platoon Commanders, Crown Sergeants and Sergeants will attend in mass at Police School for instruction by Musketry Sergeant Fisher, as follows:—Wednesday, April 18, 6 p.m.—No. 2 Company; Thursday, April 19, 5.30 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 3 Companies.

No. 1 Section.

Sergeant 631 Cartwright takes over all default duties in connection with this Section.

Strength.

P. C. 758 K. Mahomed and 781 H. Mahomed are dismissed from the Force.

H.K.V.R. Rifles.

Order No. 23, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—Reference Corps Order No. 22 of 13th April, 1917, every rifle and bayonet returned to Headquarters for examination must have label securely attached, stating member's rank, name and platoon.

Counterfeit Coins.

A Chinese was charged on remand, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with having in his possession 32 twenty and ten cent pieces, which were counterfeit. Defendant said he had not so many of these coins as was alleged. He was sent to prison for three months for being in possession, and a further three months for uttering.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Immediate possession or on May 1st, ONE OR TWO ROOMS; can be let singly, or together, with board, in good locality. Apply "Via Media" o/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

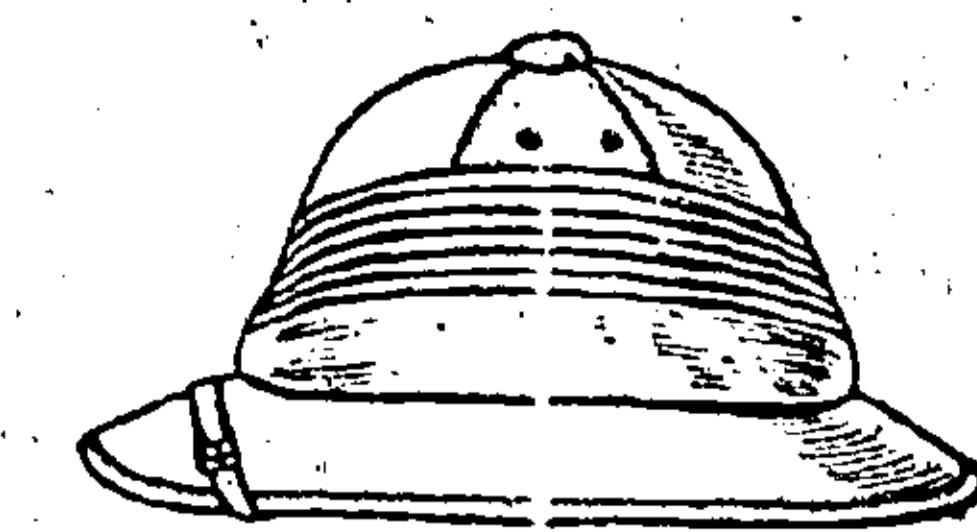
## JUST ARRIVED

## SHIPMENT OF PRIME &amp; DELICIOUS

## AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

## SUN HATS

AS ILLUSTRATION.



\$ 7.50 EACH.

Cork and Rubber body covered with strong white drill, leatherbound and chin strap. Has a smart white puggaree, is light in weight and waterproof.

## MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,  
4 CO., LTD.  
16, DESVOUX ROAD.

## Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR

IN SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS, INCLUDING

"AERTEX" CLOTHING

"AERTEX" LONDON

"FLEXINET" "INDIAN GAUZE"

"B. V. D."

They are well cut and made, allowing just that amount of room to assure coolness &amp; comfort.

## FAIRALL &amp; CO.

ARE SHOWING:

## NEW SUMMER GOODS

in all Departments.

## Everything of the

## NEWEST DESCRIPTION.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

CLAUDE SEVERN, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 13th April, 1917.

## OVERSEAS CLUB.

A MEETING of the Members will be held on WEDNESDAY next, April 18th in Messrs. Line, Crawford & Co.'s Mess Room (4th floor) Royal Buildings at 6 P.M. All Members are especially requested to attend.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—English Lady spare time will give Chinese or Japanese Ladies and Children Lessons in their own Homes. Music or English Terms Moderate.—"O" Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be closed from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 26th April, 1917, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1916, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 16th April to 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1917.

## SAKURA BEER

SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

## ROYAL GUARDS BAND.

By

110 { Selection from "I Puritani." ...

" " " " La Tosca." ...

108 { Selection from "La Boheme." ...

" " " " Madame Butterfly." ...

180 { Selection from "Tannhauser." ...

" " " " Parts 1 &amp; 2. ...

179 { Selection from "Carmen." ...

" " " " Parts 1 &amp; 2. ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

## "King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

GARDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.  
TEL. NO. 136. 8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

London via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

London & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.



S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.  
Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.  
For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:  
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOREA—YOKOHAMA.  
P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration.

| Destination.   | Steamers.  | Sailing Date  |
|--|--|---|
| L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madras... |  |   |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama           | SAWA Maru<br>Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500<br>Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Terada T. 12,500  | TUES., 1st<br>WED., 9th<br>May, at noon.  |
| CUTTIA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon, BOMBAV via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...          |  |   |
| SHANGHAI and Kobe...   | Ceylon Maru<br>Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000<br>Rangoon Maru<br>Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000<br>Skatori Maru<br>Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000<br>Kamo Maru<br>Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000<br>NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ... | MONDAY, 23rd April.<br>THURSDAY, 3rd May.<br>MON., 30th<br>APR., at 11 a.m.<br>SATUR., 12th<br>May, at 11 a.m.<br>FRI., 18th<br>May, at 11 a.m. |
| EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.<br>(CARGO ONLY).                       | Capt. Soyeda   |   |

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon...

Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer.  | Displacement<br>Tons & Speed | Leave Hongkong          |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Persia Maru   | 9,000 - 14 knots             | 18th Apr. at 10.30 a.m. |
| Korea Maru  | 18,000 - 18 knots            | 30th Apr. at noon.      |
| Siberia Maru  | 18,000 - 18 knots            | 12th May.               |
| Tenyu Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots            | 23rd May.               |
| Nippon Maru   | 11,000 - 15 knots            | 11th June.              |
| Shinnyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots            | 19th June.              |
| 1st class to London G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$639. (£122).<br>" to San Francisco G\$50. return G\$437.50. |                              |                         |

\* For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu. Special Passes given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to RUSSIA THE WORLD. Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway, boat, or parts of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.  
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anjo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAGO, Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.  
S.S. Arakan 22nd May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.  
Tjisondari 11th June.

## ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGERS.

## S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

**MOTOR CARS**

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE,

DE VILLE ROAD.

TELE. NO. 1036.

## SHIPPING

## SHIPPING

## SHIPPING

## SHIPPING NEWS.

O. S. N. Line "Kobain Maru." The O. S. N. Formosa-North China liner Kobain Maru, which sustained damage to her bottom off Foochow recently and is now undergoing repairs at Shanghai, was to enter Dairen on April 13th, via Tientsin, and to leave the following day for Takao, via Seicu.

## Antung Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Antung during the quarter ended in December 1916 was 186 vessels of 34,145 tons which, when compared to the corresponding quarter in 1915, shows a decrease of 76 vessels and 3,438 tons. The percentages of the different flags were 23.4 British, 59.1 Japanese and 17.5 Chinese.

## In Memory of Captain Fryatt.

At the Great Eastern Railway meeting on February 10, Lord Claud Hamilton, who presided, referred to the execution of Captain Fryatt, and said the only consolation they could look forward to was that in due course the chief perpetrators might be brought to justice. A Fryatt memorial was being provided to the Cottage Hospital at Harwich, and to this project the company had subscribed 250 guineas. The Board of Trade had recommended an additional pension of £100 to Mrs. Fryatt and her family over and above what they were entitled to under the Government pension scheme; and the directors had intimated that a sum equal to Captain Fryatt's salary would be paid to the widow for life.

## S. M. R. Co's New Colliers.

The S. M. R. Co. was once possessed of a number of chartered colliers for the purpose of transporting Fushun Coal from Dairen, remarks the "Manchuria Daily News." Some of them were relieved of their services upon the expiry of the terms of their charter parties and others had even their charter parties cancelled before their time owing to the abnormal rise of charterage since the war, the s.s. Taihei Maru, locally registered, on the Dairen-Hongkong-Canton service, being the only collier under the Company's charter. Prior to the release of the Satsuki Maru, one of its chartered colliers, from her service last December, the Company contracted to employ on the above-mentioned service the s.s. Kashima Maru, 2,351 tons Jinno Maru, 2,195 tons, each for one year from next month. They will be delivered to the charterers shortly.

## Newchwang Shipping Notes.

Says the Manchuria Daily News of March 30.—Be the intended visits of the N. Y. K. North China liners Yelke Maru and Sagami Maru to Newchwang. Messrs. F. D. Farmer & Co., Newchwang, agents of the N. Y. K. received last Wednesday from their principals a message stating that, should it be infeasible for the above steamers to enter Newchwang to-day, the 30th, from Taku, they would be instructed to sail from Taku direct for Japan. The above firm at once answered by telegraph to the effect that it would be advisable for these steamers to follow in the wake of the Newchwang pilot boats, which left Port Arthur last Wednesday morning for Newchwang. According to another report, the scheduled entry of the above liners has been advised to be cancelled, owing partly to the Liao having been infested again with ice-floes since a few days ago and partly to there being no lightship or other aids-to-navigation yet installed in the River. Judging from what information has so far come to hand, the N. Y. K. K. K. N. China liner Awaji Maru, which is scheduled to put in Newchwang tomorrow, the 31st, will be the first steamer to get thereto this year. According to a telegram just received locally, the China Nav. steamer Panting arrived at Newchwang at 10 a.m. yesterday, Thursday, from Shanghai. She was the first steamer to enter there this year. The s.s. Ito Maru No. 8 chartered by the Tung Ho Co., Newchwang (Mr. S. Miyata, Proprietor), as reported previously, is scheduled to leave Kobe on the 10th prox for Newchwang, via Tientsin, and is scheduled to put in her destination on the following 18th. She is arranged to work a New-chwang-Lungkou service.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery, at before-the-war prices. **ALEXANDRA CAFE**

## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG &amp; BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow. Next Sailing from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA" 14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT. The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailing from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 25. at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 21.

S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyko Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Telephone No. 141.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS. FORWARDERS. TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., &amp; CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 14th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

SUNDAY, 15th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 549 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same day at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONE (First Floor, Opposite the Blake Pier,

## NOTICES.

## WELLS FARGO &amp; CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB &amp; CO., Representatives.

FORWARDING DEPT.

1a. Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD, BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES, BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors, Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

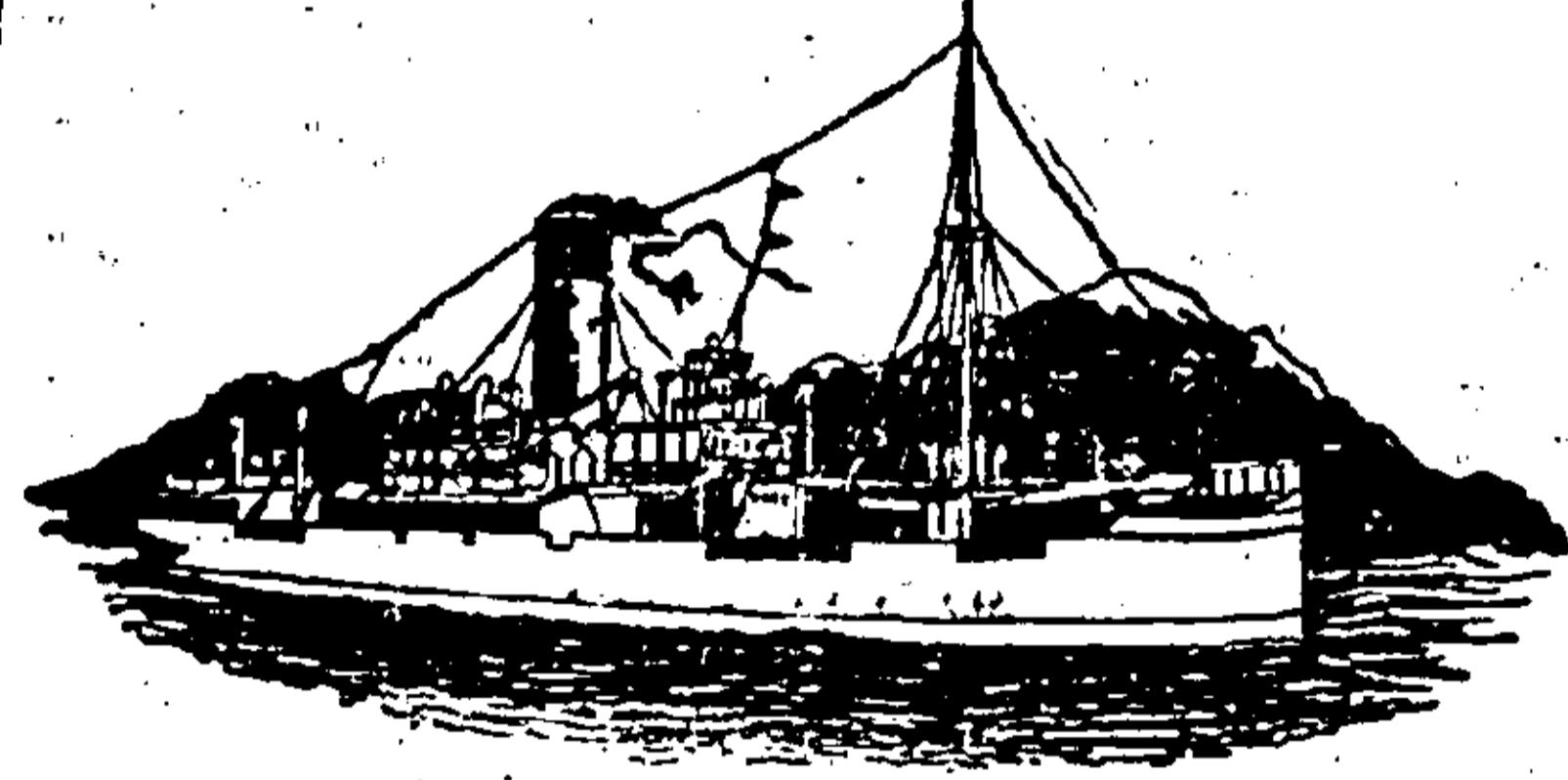
787' x 68' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LTD. Marine &amp; Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &amp;c.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS &amp; SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

The above mentioned steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 13th April, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 17th April, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 19th April, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 2nd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE, Just arrived, Large Supplies of Choctaw Ham.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

| Destination. | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Dispatched. |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

|                         |                 |           |  |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| San Francisco via Japan | C. M. S. S. 16. | Apr.      |  |
| San Francisco via Japan | T. K. K.        | 18. Apr.  |  |
| San Francisco via Japan | J. C. J. L.     | 30. Apr.  |  |
| Colombia                | P. M. S. S. 25. | Apr.      |  |
| Korea M.                | T. K. K.        | 30. Apr.  |  |
| Awa M.                  | N. Y. K.        | 1. May.   |  |
| Yokohama                | M. N. Y. K.     | 5. May.   |  |
| Siberia M.              | T. K. K.        | 12. May.  |  |
| Venezuela               | P. M. S. S. 21. | May.      |  |
| Arakan                  | J. C. J. L.     | 22. May.  |  |
| Tenyo M.                | T. K. K.        | 23. May.  |  |
| Nippon M.               | T. K. K.        | 11. June. |  |
| Tsushima                | J. C. J. L.     | 11. June. |  |
| Bintang                 | P. M. S. S. 20. | June.     |  |
| Anyo M.                 | T. K. K.        | 11. Sept. |  |

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

|                             |            |             |          |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Wajhong                     | J. M. Co.  | 14. Apr.    |          |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow    | D. L. Co.  | 14. Apr.    |          |
| Manila                      | J. M. Co.  | 14. Apr.    |          |
| Swatow and Singapore        | B. & S.    | 14. Apr.    |          |
| Shanghai via Swatow         | Wingsang   | J. M. Co.   | 14. Apr. |
| Shanghai                    | Anhui      | B. & S.     | 15. Apr. |
|                             | Kueichow   | B. & S.     | 15. Apr. |
| Tientsin                    | Tientsin   | B. & S.     | 16. Apr. |
| Shanghai                    | Choysang   | J. M. Co.   | 17. Apr. |
| Shanghai                    | Sunning    | B. & S.     | 17. Apr. |
| Kobe                        | Sha-tung   | B. & S.     | 19. Apr. |
| Shanghai, Cebu and Iloilo   | Tsibong    | J. C. J. L. | 22. Apr. |
| Shanghai                    | Tsibong    | N. Y. K.    | 23. Apr. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Tsibong    | N. Y. K.    | 30. Apr. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Katori M.  | N. Y. K.    | 3. May.  |
| Kobe                        | Rangoon M. | N. Y. K.    | 12. May. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Tsibong    | N. Y. K.    | 14. May. |
|                             | Tsibong    | N. Y. K.    | 18. May. |

## CONSIGNEES

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th April, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY &amp; FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

Yuenlong, from Saigon.

Agents.

Hongkong 11th April, 1917.

## NOTICE.

## T. SANG FOOK.

PIANOS &amp; ORGANS REPAIRED, TURNED &amp; REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED, WORK &amp; FINISH GUARANTEED.

LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship COLOMBIA from San Francisco will leave Manila 14th inst. and is due to arrive Hongkong the 16th and will leave for San Francisco Wednesday 15th inst. at noon.

## GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson O. Bishop Mr &amp;amp

## TELEGRAMS.

Bouter's Service to the "Telegraph."

(Continued from Page 1)  
MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

The road to victory, the guarantee of victory, the absolute assurance of victory, must be found in one word, namely "ships." With characteristic keenness, the Americans have fully realized that and have already arranged to build a thousand 3000 tonners for the Atlantic trade. (Cheers.) I believe that the Germans and their military advisers are already beginning to realize that this is another of their miscalculations which is going to lead them to disaster and ruin. The British are a slow and blundering people but they "get there." The Americans get there sooner: that is why I am glad to see America in. We have been in this business three years, and, having got through every blunder, we have now got a start, and we are right out on the course. (Cheers.)

May I suggest that Americans should study our blunders in order to begin where we are now, not where we were three years ago? I am glad to see that America is sending Naval and Military experts to Britain to interchange experiences with men who have been all through the dreary, anxious course of the last three years. (Cheers.) After acknowledging the Allies' debt to America in the matter of guns and ammunition, the Premier proceeded to say that it was a bad day for the military Autocracy of Prussia when it challenged the great Republic of the West with its wonderful fertility and resourcefulness. We know that America will wage a successful war and ensure a beneficial peace.

I rejoice that America is going to win the right to be at the Peace Conference which will settle the destiny of nations and the course of human life for God knows how many ages. It would have been a tragedy for mankind if America had not been there. I can see a peace—not a peace that is to be the beginning of another war, but a real peace. The world is an old world: it has never had peace. It has been rocking and swaying like the ocean, and Europe—poor Europe—has always lived under the sword. When this war began two-thirds of Europe was under autocratic rule. It is the other way about now and Democracy means peace. (Cheers.)

The democracy of France did not want war, the democracy of Italy hesitated long before entering the war, the democracy of Britain shrank from it and would never have entered the cauldron—but for the invasion of Belgium. Democracy sought for peace, strove for peace, and if Prussia had been a democracy there would have been no war. (Cheers.)

But strange things have happened in this war, and stranger things have to come—and they are coming rapidly. There are times in history when this world spins so leisurely along its destined course that it seems for centuries to be at a standstill. There are times when it rushes along at a giddy pace covering the tract of centuries in a year. These are such times. Six weeks ago Russia was an Autocracy, now she is one of the most advanced Democracies in the world. (Cheers.)

To-day we are waging the most devastating war the world has ever seen. To-morrow war may be abolished from the category of human crimes. (Loud cheers.) This may be like the fierce outburst of winter, which we are now witnessing before the complete triumph of summer. It was written of those gallant men who won that victory on Monday—men from Canada, from Australia and from the old country, which has proved that, despite its age, it is not decrepit—it was written of those men that they attacked with the dawn—fit work for the dawn—to drive out from forty-miles of French soil those miscreants who had defiled it for three years. They attacked with the dawn—it is a significant phrase. The breaking up of the dark rule of the Turk, which for centuries has clouded the sunniest land in the world, the freeing of Russia from an oppression which had covered it like a shroud for so long, the great declaration of President Wilson, coming with the might of the great nation which he represents, into the struggle for liberty—these are the heralds of dawn. They attacked at dawn, and are marching forward in the full radiance of that dawn, and soon Frenchmen, Americans, British, Italians, Russians, you, Serbians, Belgians, Montenegrins and Romanians will emerge into the full light of a perfect day (Loud and prolonged cheering).

## FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

For Homeless Populations in Northern France.

Third List:—  
His Excellency Sir Henry May, ... \$ 200  
M. M. R. de Jarnel, ... 100  
S. A. H. D. D. D. ... 100  
J. H. G. Goodbar, ... 10  
J. A. Plummer, ... 100  
Anonymus, W., ... 50  
Snowman & Co., ... 50  
B., ... 10  
Dr. C. Forsyth, ... 100  
David Saverton & Co., ... 500  
Sir Paul Chater, ... 1000  
First & Second List:—Frs: 50 4816  
Total Frs: 50 ..... \$6,678

## PURCHASE OF OPIUM STOCKS.

Parliament Demands Cancellation.

Peking, April 1.—The rupture question distracted public attention from the opium deal, for some time and it began to look as if the matter were to be allowed to drop, and the deal to be a *fait accompli*. Not so, however, for on March 18 the Senate devoted a whole sitting to it. An attempt was made to keep the sitting secret, on the ground that diplomatic relations were involved, but this was promptly negatived and the local press next day reported the debate. Mr. Ting Shih-yi who recently resigned the Chief Secretariat of the President's office, was the principal questioner.

According to the published reports, it was elicited from the Minister of Finance that the Government did not originate the idea of the deal, but that when the terms had been arranged the Cabinet passed them. The Minister, according to report, endeavoured to convey the impression that the Government was induced to give its approval for fear of diplomatic difficulties which would arise if the opium was not purchased, but gave an evasive answer when flatly asked if the attitude of the British Minister had been ascertained.

Clearances are good and the sales this week were increased by about 15% packages, Yuenlong having raised their offerings to 600 packages. A lull is noted in sales, not from any want of demand but from the fact that holders have put their prices higher than the market can offer at present. Stocks are steadily getting shorter and the demand during the past few months has been more than the actual stock on hand and at this would allow. Greys particularly are short, including Japanese cargo which has not been coming in to the extent predicted. The Japanese will have lost all they could do to fill Russian Government orders since their working hours were reduced by the Factory Law.

Another shipping difficulty looms up. It is now reported that the Home Government has definitely prohibited the use of timber cases, although there is no official confirmation of this. Of course goods can just as well be shipped in unlined cases and an allowance made for water damage, but the dealers will probably demand compensation for the tin which they would otherwise get, the empties, of course, having a market value. And it might be possible, if really necessary, to pack in bags, not using cases at all, though it would take some time to educate the Chinese up to the idea. Some whites were sent out in bales last year as an experiment, but they were not liked, yet if it came to the question of accepting bales or getting no goods at all, the bales would be taken readily enough.

Prices were up a few candlesticks all round at Kungping's sale of about 400 packages on Tuesday, the demand being chiefly from Changsha and the north. At the Ewo sale, also, the market was steady to firm, and at Yuenlong's on Thursday while whites and greys were down about 3 mace, Italians were up about the same amount, the market being steady on the whole. Except for white shirtings, the north seemed out of it, Ningpo and the river ports being the keenest buyers.

The yarn market remains firm with demand from the interior, but trade in Indian yarn is still restricted owing to the difficulty of obtaining T T. on India and in consequence only a small business has been put through. Stocks of Indian yarn are reported to be so low as 16,000 bales in importers' hands. Tsel prices are down Tls. 2 to Tls. 3, but this is equalised by the rise in rupees. Were exchange steady, tsel prices would inevitably advance.

Local and Japanese yarns are quiet with few sales reported. Probably 8,000 bales would cover the sales of local spinnings for the fortnight. Stocks of Japan yarns are not at all large.

Local cotton this week continues quiet to steady. Tung-chow Tls. 25 to Tls. 26 according to grade, Ningpo Tls. 24 to 25, Ningpo Tls. 23.

## SENSATIONAL SPY PLOT.

Maps Drawn in England with Invisible Ink!

New York, Feb. 20.—Charged with conspiring to employ agents to obtain military information, maps and photographs in England and Ireland and send them to this country, so that they could be forwarded to Germany, Albert S. Ponsonby, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Snowden—criticised the policy of the Government with regard to the future conduct of the war.

Mr. Ponsonby argued that militarism could not be destroyed by force of arms, but by the action of the people of the country itself, and we were destroying German Liberalism by continuing the war.

Sir Hamer Greenwood, taking up the challenge of Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Trevelyan, said their speeches did nothing to cheer the brave men in the trenches or to keep close the Alliance upon which our whole success depended.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying stated that the hon. members had been listened to for more than an hour, and this was something which he (Mr. Bonar Law) ventured to think could hardly have occurred in any country in Europe. (Cheers.) The majority of the people of this country were of opinion that there was no way in which the liberty of this country and of the world could be secured except by fighting for it. (Cheers.)

He pointed out the absolute necessity of putting down the German military machine, and defended our terms of peace as not unreasonable. The Germans had been asked by President Wilson to name their terms of peace, but they had not done so. We were clearly faced with the fact that a German victory in this war meant a continuance of the Prussian military machine, which would be a danger to the world at any moment and a recurrence of the same horrors that we were experiencing now.

The Chancellor repudiated the contention that the submarine warfare was started after our peace terms had been formulated and quoted the German Chancellor in support of his statement. Germany was acting on the principle that they were to win this war, not merely by fighting the enemy, but by tyrannising civilian populations. (Cheers.)

We in this country entered into war with the great misgiving and with the strongest desire to keep out of it if possible. We were not fighting for additional territory, or even to secure a glorious victory which would reflect credit on our arms, but punishment was necessary to make the people who were responsible for these crimes feel that it did not pay. (Cheers.)

We knew that this war was forced upon the world with a calculation as cold-blooded as that with which a man moves a piece on a chess board. What guarantee had we that, if the war ended today with the German military machine unbroken and with all the prestige of victory still clinging round it, that the power of Germany would not be in the hands of the same men and would not be used for the same purposes?

According to a Bouter message from New York, the men are charged with conspiring to obtain maps and other military information concerning Great Britain and Ireland, which were sent to the United States and then forwarded to Germany. The ink used in the preparation of the maps is said to require special chemical treatment to make it visible.

be presented, but this Parliament has not hitherto been able to secure. The extraordinary price agreed upon, the fact that it is to be paid by bonds which the Finance Minister states have been purchased by the Government at a huge discount, and the clause in the agreement providing that redemption of the bonds is not to commence until the sixth year, all indicate that the financial aspects of the deal need the light of day.

British Government Not a Party.

So far as the British Government is concerned it is not party to the transaction. Indeed the Comptine, by entering into a compact on its own account with the Chinese Government two years ago, took its affairs out of British official hands, and has again concluded an agreement without the cognizance of the British authorities. In these circumstances, the agreement recently concluded is purely a matter between the Comptine and the Chinese Government, and if the latter now chooses to cancel the agreement, or insists upon modification, the Comptine does not appear to have much claim for protection from its own Legation.—*H. C. Daily News*.

## MR. BONAR LAW ON OUR PEACE.

Need to Put Down German Military Machine.

In the House of Commons on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, three Pacifist members—Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Snowden—criticised the policy of the Government with regard to the future conduct of the war.

Mr. Ponsonby argued that militarism could not be destroyed by force of arms, but by the action of the people of the country itself, and we were destroying German Liberalism by continuing the war.

Sir Hamer Greenwood, taking up the challenge of Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Trevelyan, said their speeches did nothing to cheer the brave men in the trenches or to keep close the Alliance upon which our whole success depended.

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## SHUM CHUN-HUEN.

His Views on the Situation.

Shum Chun-huen, formerly "Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army of Kwangtung and Kwangsi," has sent the following circular telegram to the Central Government and the provinces:

"In view of the diplomatic tension, it is imperative that we should unite ourselves to improve the internal administration of the country and to perfect our military organisation in order to prepare against any emergency. If we should delay our reform, practise bribery and promote party quarrels, destruction will be certain. The military and administrative policy of the country should be fixed, and strictly followed. The reports on the same should be referred by the Cabinet to Parliament for scrutiny, and the people should take interest in the actions of Parliament. The Government should give promotion to the good officials and weed out incompetent ones, thus effecting the reform of the administration.

"Mr. Ponsonby argued that militarism could not be destroyed by force of arms, but by the action of the people of the country itself, and we were destroying German Liberalism by continuing the war.

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## WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

New Rules Regarding Travelling.

The following rules relating to passages for women and children are published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for general information, and supersede all rules previously published:

1. Passports will not be granted at Hongkong to women and children to travel by British vessels through the danger zones except in cases of great emergency or for exceptionally urgent reasons.
2. Women and children arriving at Hongkong in British vessels on their way elsewhere will be permitted to proceed, but will be warned of the risk attending passage beyond certain ports.
3. Women and children will not be prevented from travelling in vessels of other than British nationality.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.  
Tuesday, April 17.—At 8 p.m. 1st Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon S. F. Lee; 9 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, April 19.—At 8 p.m. Bandage practice. Corporal Wei-kan in charge; 9 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

## NAVY &amp; SUBMARINES.

## 40 FIGHTS WITH U-BOATS.

Great Volume of Shipping Unaffected by the New Terror.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a most important statement in the House of Commons on February 21 on the submarine menace. He admitted the danger was grave and had not yet been solved, but expressed his conviction that measures being taken and devised will by degrees greatly reduce the danger. "The problem can and will be solved," he declared.

Lord Fisher and Lord Beresford were in the Peers' Gallery, and the House was crowded. It was noted that more than once Sir Edward Carson paid a tribute to Mr. Churchill, who followed in the debate. Among the distinguished strangers were Sir John Jellicoe and Admiral Burrough. Lady Careen, Lady Beatty, and Lady Beresford were in the Ladies' Gallery.

The climax of the speech came when the First Lord stated that in the first eighteen days of February there had been 40 close encounters with submarines, some of which he described. But throughout the statement there were significant statistics. During the war the personnel of the Navy has risen from 140,000 to more than 300,000, and this year's Vote authorises 400,000. Up to Oct. 30, 1916, no fewer than 8,900,000 men had been transported across the sea—with few mishaps. Of explosives and material 9,420,000 tons had been moved. Of sick and wounded over a million and of horses and mules a million. Of petrol 47,604,000 gallons. In the blockade of Germany, during last year, 15,158 ships were examined, and for the whole period of the war the number is 25,874. In January, 1917, the number examined in British ports alone was 764, and the figure for February is likely to be as great.

The blockade of Germany is thus rigorously maintained, and Sir Edward describes it thus: "Let them picture to themselves the size of the Atlantic Ocean, and let them see what is required to guard that ocean, and remember that these ships come into our harbours and are examined on their way to Scandinavia and other ports. I saw the Admiral the other day of one of our squadrons which helps to carry this out. He showed me a diagram dotted over the whole Atlantic with the ships that he met from day to day. If you could see the picture it would give you some idea of the herculean task which we so lightly pass over when we are criticising."

## Losses from Submarines.

On our losses from submarines, Sir Edward Carson was explicit. The periods taken are the first eighteen days of December, January, and February.

Of British, Allied, and neutral ships over 1,000 tons there were lost:

Eighteen days. No. Tonnage. December ... 69 ... 201,934 January ... 65 ... 183,533 February ... 89 ... 268,671 Of British ships alone of this tonnage the losses were:

Eighteen days. No. Tonnage. December ... 24 ... 92,573 January ... 23 ... 82,158 February ... 47 ... 169,927 Of ships under 1,000 tons the losses altogether were:

Eighteen days. No. Tonnage. December ... None. None. January ... 1 ... 466 February ... 8 ... 3,468 The total figures are for all sizes of sailing ships—British, Allied, and neutral together:

Eighteen days. No. Tonnage. December ... 39 ... 15,096 January ... 19 ... 10,321 February ... 31 ... 28,968 Of these sailing ships, the British losses were:

Eighteen days. No. Tonnage. December ... 6 ... 2,681 January ... 2 ... 2,193 February ... 7 ... 8,334 The full total of all these losses is:

Eighteen days. No. Tonnage. December ... 118 ... 223,122 January ... 91 ... 188,233 February ... 134 ... 304,526

The First Lord compares these losses with the volume of tonnage dealt with at our ports during the eighteen days of February. The figures relate to vessels over 100 tons, exclusive of fishing craft and of coastwise sailing vessels and estuarine traffic.

Ships arriving ... 6,076 Ships cleared ... 5,873 Ships at any one moment in danger zone 3,000

His comment was:

"The losses are bad enough and dangerous enough, but they are not equal to the blantant and extravagant bravado of the German accounts. Here is an intercepted message to New York taken from the 'Deutsche Tagesblatt' giving a great account of the actions of these submarines, which I am not at all attempting to minimise, but to put in their true light. After boasting of the deeds of their men they say this: 'They are taking into account that at first the increase in sinkings will not be so very great as they would wish, for the submarine scare has been thrown into the English with paralysing effect, and the whole sea was as if swept clean at one blow.' (Laughter.)

"Twelve thousand ships in and out in 18 days," Sir Edward remarked, "does not look anything like a paralysing effect or the sweeping of the seas clean. Then they go on to say:

It caused us joy that the England Government has seen itself necessitated to forbid the publication of ships lost. (Laughter.) There is not a particle of truth in that statement. I would never be a party to holding back from my fellow-countrymen the losses which I believe, so far from masking them shrink from the conflict, will put into them a spirit of determination that will eventually drive back the German menace. I dare say some people will criticise our action in giving all these details. People will say, Are you not letting the Germans know how far they have been successful? Not at all. I am letting the neutrals know the truth." (Cheers.)

## Submarine Menace.

On the publication of the number of submarines destroyed, the First Lord said:

"It has been pointed out with considerable force that the daily toll of British merchant shipping is published to the world, but nothing is said about the loss that the enemy incure in his submarine campaign, the effect being that all honours appear to rest with the enemy, and that apparently nothing is being done to cope with this menace. That is an argument of some force, but there are other sides to the question. The policy of silence is a policy that the enemy dislikes most. (Hear, hear.) Just see what it is. A submarine starts out on its campaign of murder, and the enemy knows that it does not return home. What has happened is a complete mystery. You cannot tell whether the submarine was lost through some defective construction or design—a very important matter—(Hear, hear)—or whether the loss was due to one or other of the methods which the British Admiralty have adopted for its destruction. The second point is: if we immediately announced the certain destruction of the submarine, the enemy would at once dispatch another submarine, if available, to operate against our ships. I would rather leave them imagining that they were there. (Laughter.)

"But undoubtedly a further, and the strongest argument is this: We at the Admiralty do not know ourselves whether an enemy submarine has or has not for certain and in fact been destroyed. All we know is that from day to day and week to week reports come to us of engagements with enemy submarines, and it follows of necessity that the results range from certainty through the probable down to the possible and improbable. It is in the case of the submarine only absolutely certain when you have taken prisoners. After all, a submarine is operating mainly under the water. A submarine dives, and very often someone thinks it sinks. A submarine sometimes dives when it is wounded, no doubt never to come again. We cannot tell."

Talking to submarine murder, Sir Edward Carson said, passionately:

"It is presided over by Admiral Lord Fisher, and associated with him are the greatest scientists the country possesses. He is there to tell them the wants of the Admiralty, and they are there to work out the methods by which these wants can be met—men like Professor Thomson, Sir Charles Parsons, and Dr. Wylie, and many associated with them of equal distinction. I am sorry that my right hon. friend (Mr. G. Lombe) described a body of that kind the other night as a chemist's shop. These men give us their best freely, and I cannot for a moment imagine that that great and distinguished public servant, Lord Fisher, who has done so much in the past, has

not always given to the Admiralty ungrudgingly the whole of his ability and service in trying to solve the problem that threatens the very existence of the country. (Cheers.) If anyone can suggest a better organisation or an improvement in the organisation I shall be only too happy to consider it. For my part, since I have been at the Admiralty everything intelligence can suggest to help us in this difficulty has been worked out and tested with elaborate care by this body."

After maintaining that the arming of merchantmen is legal, Sir Edward continued:

"In the last two months the number of armed merchant ships have increased by 476 per cent. (Hear, hear.) We had in the first place to get guns in competition with the Army. We had also to get gun mounting, and, above all, we had to get the gun ratings. The increase in the arming of merchant ships is going on better and better each week. (Cheers.) So far as can be gathered, 75 per cent. of armed merchantmen when attacked have escaped and of unarmed merchantmen 24 per cent. I should like to say in passing that the French have helped us considerably. There was some question at one time raised by some neutrals whether our ships had a right to enter their ports when armed. That has been practically got over. I don't believe any international lawyer—the Germans as have abandoned international law, but the neutrals have not—will controvert the right of a merchantman to arm herself against attack.

New arrangements are to be made for publishing losses. First, Allied and shipping losses will be given in the British Press when these countries have themselves disclosed them. Next, it is to be made clear that each day's British losses refer only to that day, and the tonnage entering and leaving ports is to be shown with it.

## Destroyed Submarines.

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Talking to submarine murder, Sir Edward Carson said, passionately:

"It is presided over by Admiral Lord Fisher, and associated with him are the greatest scientists the country possesses. He is there to tell them the wants of the Admiralty, and they are there to work out the methods by which these wants can be met—men like Professor Thomson, Sir Charles Parsons, and Dr. Wylie, and many associated with them of equal distinction. I am sorry that my right hon. friend (Mr. G. Lombe) described a body of that kind the other night as a chemist's shop. These men give us their best freely, and I cannot for a moment imagine that that great and distinguished public servant, Lord Fisher, who has done so much in the past, has

not always given to the Admiralty ungrudgingly the whole of his ability and service in trying to solve the problem that threatens the very existence of the country. (Cheers.) If anyone can suggest a better organisation or an improvement in the organisation I shall be only too happy to consider it. For my part, since I have been at the Admiralty everything intelligence can suggest to help us in this difficulty has been worked out and tested with elaborate care by this body."

After maintaining that the arming of merchantmen is legal, Sir Edward continued:

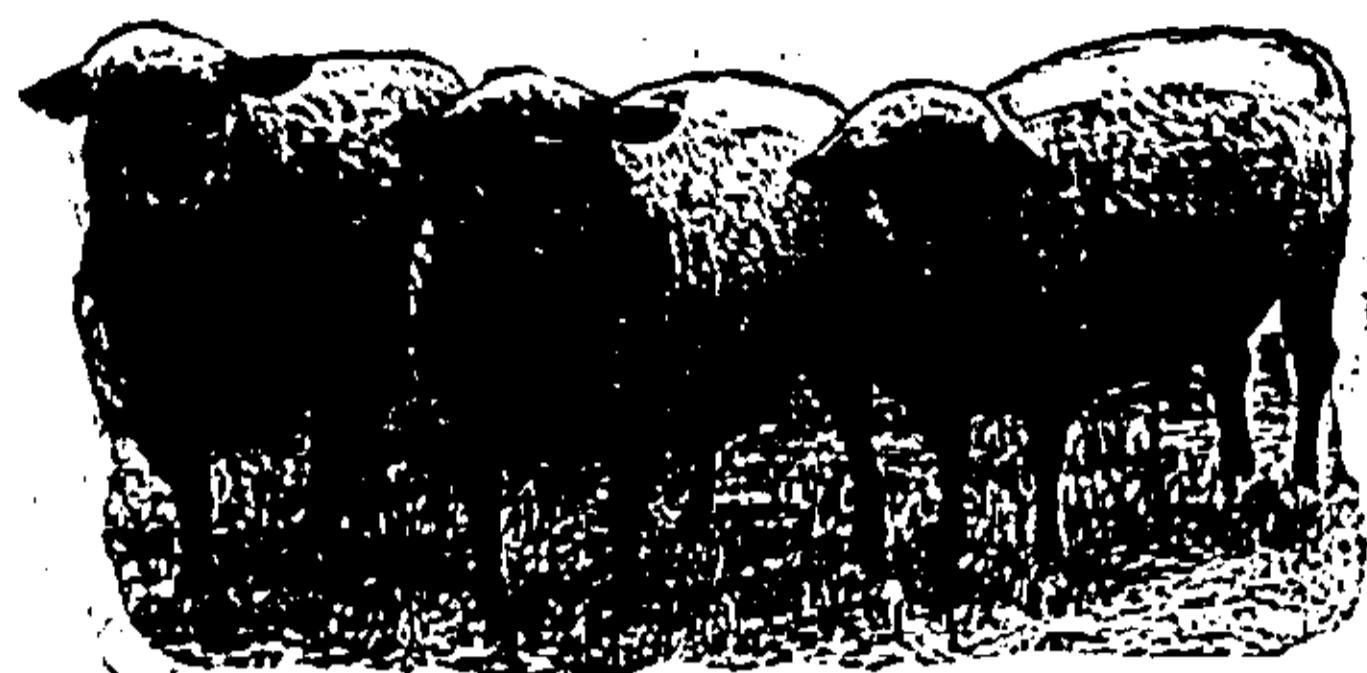
"In the last two months the number of armed merchant ships have increased by 476 per cent. (Hear, hear.) We had in the first place to get guns in competition with the Army. We had also to get gun mounting, and, above all, we had to get the gun ratings. The increase in the arming of merchant ships is going on better and better each week. (Cheers.) So far as can be gathered, 75 per cent. of armed merchantmen when attacked have escaped and of unarmed merchantmen 24 per cent. I should like to say in passing that the French have helped us considerably. There was some question at one time raised by some neutrals whether our ships had a right to enter their ports when armed. That has been practically got over. I don't believe any international lawyer—the Germans as have abandoned international law, but the neutrals have not—will controvert the right of a merchantman to arm herself against attack.

New arrangements are to be made for publishing losses. First, Allied and shipping losses will be given in the British Press when these countries have themselves disclosed them. Next, it is to be made clear that each day's British losses refer only to that day, and the tonnage entering and leaving ports is to be shown with it.

"I hold in my hand," he began, "brief accounts of some forty encounters we have had with submarines since Feb. 1. The fact that we have got into grip with them for a time in eighteen days is an enormous achievement. (Cheers.) I give a few illustrations as to how these battles were carried out, and it will establish the difficulty in the majority of cases of coming to definite conclusions. I will take my illustrations in the order of probability. The first presents no difficulty whatsoever. A few days ago one of our destroyers attacked an enemy submarine. They hit the submarine, and, as events show, killed the captain. The submarine dived. If it had remained below it would have been an uncertain case. As a matter of fact, she was injured only so much as that she was compelled but able to come to the surface. She was captured, and the crew of patrol boats have freely risked their lives day and night. He indicated that battleship construction must now be adjusted to the immediate requirements of mercantile marine. They could not expect within any near time to lay down and complete great battleships, of which we had large numbers and in respect of which they owed gratitude to Mr. Churchill. Between the Admiralty, the Shipping Controller, and the Board of Trade there is a joint arrangement for this cooperative programme. A report was received from one of our transports that she had struck an enemy submarine, and that she herself was damaged, but she was confident that the submarine had been sunk. A further report was received later that the obstruction that was thought to be the sunken submarine had been located. That is a claim to which attaches a degree of probability amounting almost to certainty. The injuries to the damaged ship corresponded to injuries which would have been caused when ramming in the way I have described. The third illustration is: Two of our patrol vessels engaged two enemy submarines and sank them both. There were no casualties on the patrols, and no survivors from the submarines. A fuller report showed that one of the submarines was sunk, but leaves a degree

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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## OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

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Supply Suitable Provisions for your  
**TABLE.**

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

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A SPECIALITY

for

## SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

### CORNED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SELLER; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

| To-day's<br>Closing<br>Prices       | STOCK.                                       | Number<br>of<br>Shares | Par<br>Value | Paid<br>Up | 1915.   |        | 1915.              |                   | 1916/7. 1916/7. |                              | List<br>Dividend<br>and Date  |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
|                                     |  |                        |              |            | Highest | Lowest | Highest<br>to Date | Lowest<br>to Date | Highest         | Lowest                       |   |
| <b>Banks.</b>                       |  |                        |              |            |         |        |                    |                   |                 |                              |   |
| b. \$705                            | H.K. & Shai Banking Corp.                    | 120,000                | \$125        | all        | 846     | Sept.  | 786                | May               | 880             | 680                          | Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2/1/-<br>\$20.54 Fwd. & Bonus, £2.15/-<br>at ex 3/1/- \$32.12 making<br>\$42.66 for 1917. Paid 26/3/17. |
| b. \$375                            | Marine Insurances.                           | 10,000                 | \$250        | 00         | 427     | Sept.  | 340                | Jan.              | 496             | 370                          | Final of 7 making \$25.4/c 1914<br>and interim of \$18/c 1915.  |
| n. t.150                            | Canton Ins. Office, Ld.                      | 10,000                 | £15          | £5         | 180     | April  | 145                | Jan.              | 180             | 150                          | Final Div. of 15% making 27%<br>for year ending 30/6/16   |
| n. \$810                            | North China Ins. Co., Ld.                    | 12,400                 | \$250        | 100        | 972     | Aug.   | 760                | Jan.              | \$1005          | 1880                         | Final of \$80 and bonus of \$10<br>making \$60 for 1915. Interim<br>of \$10 a/c 1916 Pending.                                     |
| n. ex738235                         | Union Ins. S'ty of C'lon, Ld.                | 18,000                 | \$100        | 60         | 280     | Dec.   | 200                | Jan.              | 300             | 235                          | Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim<br>\$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.  |
| b. \$155                            | Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.                      | 18,000                 | \$100        | 60         | 280     | Sept.  | 200                | Jan.              | 300             | 235                          | Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim<br>\$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.  |
| b. \$8324                           | Fire Insurances.                             | 20,000                 | \$100        | 20         | 168     | Aug.   | 127                | April             | 168             | 152                          | 47 & \$3 bonus 1914<br>\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.   |
| b. \$155                            | China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.                     | 8,000                  | \$250        | 00         | 420     | Sept.  | 385                | Jan.              | 420             | 325                          | 47 & \$3 bonus 1914<br>\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.   |
| <b>Shipping.</b>                    |  |                        |              |            |         |        |                    |                   |                 |                              |   |
| b. \$86                             | Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.                   | 20,000                 | \$50         | all        | 104     | Dec.   | 283                | Mar.              | 137             | 86                           | Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.   |
| b. \$18                             | H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.                 | 80,000                 | \$15         | all        | 23      | May    | 19                 | Dec.              | 24              | 17                           | 4.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.   |
| b. \$126                            | Indo-China Combined<br>Steam Navig. Co., Ld. | 60,000                 | £5           | all        | 172     | Dec.   | 62                 | Jan.              | 190             | 171                          | Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on<br>Def. shares, for 1/2 year end-<br>ing 30/6/16, at exch. 2/1/-<br>paid 11/8/16.                |
| n. t.134                            | Preferred                                    | 60,000                 | £5           | all        | 117     | Dec.   | 50                 | Dec.              | 142             | 110                          | Final of 5/- (Coupon 2) making<br>1/2 for 1917 for year 1915.   |
| n. 103/-                            | Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.                | 3,297,610              | £1           | all        | 94/6    | June   | 75/-               | Jan.              | 112/6           | 86/6                         | Final of 5/- (Coupon 2) making<br>1/2 for 1917 for year 1915.   |
| b. \$84                             | Star Ferry Company, Ld.                      | 40,000                 | \$10         | all        | 391/2   | Oct.   | 23                 | July              | 41              | 33                           | \$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus<br>for year ending 30/4/16   |
| <b>Refineries.</b>                  |  |                        |              |            |         |        |                    |                   |                 |                              |   |
| b. \$114                            | China S' Refining Co., Ld.                   | 20,000                 | \$100        | all        | 134     | Sept.  | 80                 | Jan.              | 146             | 100                          | 612 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.   |
| b. \$52                             | Malabon S' Refining Co., Ld.                 | 14,000                 | P.50         | all        | —       | —      | —                  | —                 | 41              | 291/2                        | 65 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.  |
| <b>Mining.</b>                      |  |                        |              |            |         |        |                    |                   |                 |                              |   |
| n. 36/-                             | Kailan Mining Admin'nt.                      | 1,000,000              | £1           | all        | 35/-    | April  | 30/-               | Dec.              | 36/9            | 26/-                         | Final Div. of 1/- nett making in<br>all 1/2/- a/c 30/6/16. (Coupon No 8.)   |
| b. \$225                            | Raub Australian Gold Min-<br>ing Co., Ld.    | 260,000                | £1           | all        | 4.40    | Mar.   | 2.40               | Jan.              | 3.35            | 1.70                         | 1/2 for 1909  |
| b. 27.6                             | Tronch Mines Ltd.                            | 160,000                | £1           | all        | 25/-    | Dec.   | 32/6               | Mar.              | 42/6            | 27/-                         | 1/2/- interim making 3/- for a/c<br>1916 paid 26/10/16  |
| n. 28/-                             | Ural Caspians                                | 796,666                | £1           | all        | 43/-    | April  | 25/-               | Jan.              | 38/9            | 25/-                         | Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c<br>ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916   |
| b. \$181                            | Docks & Harbors Godowns, &c.                 | 60,000                 | \$50         | all        | 82      | Oct.   | 65                 | April             | 90              | 71                           | Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916.<br>Paid 22/2/17.  |
| b. & sa. \$124                      | H.K. & W. D. Co. Ld.                         | 60,000                 | \$50         | all        | 90      | Oct.   | 56                 | Mar.              | 135             | 78                           | Final Div. \$3/- Bonus \$6.00 making<br>\$11 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.   |
| n. t. 8                             | Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.                    | 55,700                 | t.100        | all        | 631/2   | Sept.  | 49                 | July              | 923             | 59                           | 1/2 for year ending 30.4.16   |
| n. t. 78                            | Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.                     | 36,000                 | t.100        | all        | 106     | Dec.   | 80                 | April             | 93              | 73                           | 1/2 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.   |
| <b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b> |  |                        |              |            |         |        |                    |                   |                 |                              |   |
| n. \$102                            | H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.                        | 20,000                 | \$50         | all        | 124     | Feb.   | 108                | Dec.              | 118             | 102                          | 1/3 for 1/2 year ending 31.12.16<br>Paid 17/2/17.   |
| b. 197                              | H'kong Land Investment Co.                   | 50,000                 | \$100        | all        | 114     | Jan.   | 103                | Dec.              | 1031/2          | 91                           | Final Div. of \$3/- making 2/- for year<br>ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.   |
| n. \$6.25                           | H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.                | 150,000                | \$10         | all        | 73/4    | Jan.   | 6                  | July              | 7.10            | 6.25                         | 50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.  |
| n. \$33                             | K'loon Land & B'ng Co., Ld.                  | 6,000                  | \$50         | 30         | 44      | Jan.   | 40                 | Sept.             | 38              | 32/- for 1916. Paid 10/2/17. |   |
| n. t. 80                            | Shanghai Lands                               | 78,000                 | t.50         | all        | 97      | Mar.   | 107                | Dec.              | 107             | 80                           | Final Div. of 6% making 12%<br>for 1916. Paid 14/3/17.  |
| b. 175                              | West Point Building Co., Ld.                 | 17,500                 | \$50         | all        | 631/2   | Mar.   | 77                 | Dec.              | 90              | 69                           | Final Div. of \$1.25 making \$1.25 for<br>year ending 31/12/16. Paid 15/1/17.   |
| b. \$56                             | H'kong Central Estate<br>Cotton Mills.       | 10,000                 | \$100        | all        | 103     | Dec.   | 99                 | Jan.              | 103             | 93                           | \$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 15/1/17.   |
| n. t. 147                           | Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.                  | 20,000                 | £50          | all        | 180     | July   | 117                | Jan.              | 167             | 130                          | Rs. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16   |
| b. t. 134                           | Kung Yik                                     | 75,000                 | £10          | all        | 161     | July   | 14                 | Feb.              | 164             | 114                          | Rs. 1.50 for year ending 30/11/15   |
| n. t. 80                            | Lou Kung Mow                                 | 5,000                  | t.100        | all        | 901/2   | Sept.  | 12                 | Jan.              | 81              | 63                           | Rs. 12 for 1913   |
| b. t. 117                           | Shanghai Cottons                             | 40,000                 | £50          | all        | 100     | May    | 77                 | Jan.              | 125             | 81                           | Dividend of Rs. 6 for year<br>ending 30/6/16 paid 29/9/16   |
| n. t. 5                             | Yangtzeopous                                 | 174,000                | 1.5          | all        | 4       | Oct.   | 631/2              | Dec.              | 61              | 43                           | 1/2 a/c Prof. for 14 Months<br>ending Dec. 1915   |
| n. 48                               | China Borneo Company, Ld.                    | 60,000                 | \$12         | all        | 111     | Apr.   | 93                 | May               | 10.35           | 8.00                         | 79 cents for 1915   |
| b. \$4.75                           | China Light, Power Co., Ld.                  | 50,000                 | \$5          | all        | 3.65    | Mar.   | 4.95               | Oct.              | 4.90            | 4.80                         | 3/4 for year ending 28.2.06   |
| n. 88                               | China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ld.                 | 50,000                 | £1           | all        | —       | —      | —                  | —                 | —               | —                            | —   |
| b. \$234                            | Dairy Farm Company, Ld.                      | 125,000                | £10          | all        | 72      | Jan.   | 10.15              | Oct.              | 10.10           | 8.10                         | 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.   |
| b. \$50                             | Green Island Cement Co., Ld.                 | 400,000                | £7.50        | all        | 11.20   | Oct.   | 5.20               | Jan.              | 12.10           | 8.00                         | \$3 for year end no 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.  |
| n. \$151                            | Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.                   | 60,000                 | \$10         | all        | 45      | Oct.   | 301/2              | Feb.              | 55              | 43                           | 90 cts. for 1916. Paid 27/3/17.   |
| b. \$832                            | Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.                        | 6,000                  | \$25         | all        | 190     | Dec.   | 163                | Oct.              | 190             | 151                          | 42.25 for year 29/2/16.   |
| n. \$7.40                           | Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.                    | 325,000                | 5/-          | all        | 6       | Oct.   | 5                  | Apr.              | 7.50            | 51/4                         | Final Div. \$1 Bonus \$1. making<br>\$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.   |
| b. t. 17                            | Langkats                                     | 250,000                | g.10         | all        | 431/2   | May    | 35                 | Mar.              | 401/2           | 17                           | Int. Div. 7% at 2/1/- = 16.7 Fin.<br>23% 2/4/- = 48. making 64.7<br>cts. for 1916 Pending.  |
| n. \$9.80                           | Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)                  | 27,000                 | \$10         | all        | 101     | Mar.   | 9.30               | June              | 10.25           | 93                           | 1/2 for 1916. Payable 28/4/17.  |
| n. \$1                              | Do. (New)                                    | 20,000                 | \$10         | all        | 1.00    | Mar.   | 80 cts.            | Aug.              | 1.00            | 60 cts.                      | 70 cts. on fully paid shares and<br>7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for<br>year ending 30.4.16  |
| b. \$8.40                           | Steam Laundry Co., Ld.                       | 20,000                 | £5           | all        | 4.25    | Jan.   | 3                  | June              | 3.80            | 31/2                         | 25 cts. for year ending 31.3.16   |
| n. \$16                             | Union Water-boat Co., Ld.                    | 27,723                 | £10          | all        | 18      | Jan.   | 16                 | Dec.              | 17              | 14                           | \$1.25 per share for year end-<br>ing 31.12.  |

# HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SAFE COMPANY  
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These SAFES stand unequalled in the World to-day  
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SAFES with Inside Door.

SAFES without Inside Door.

THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 1186.

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NOTICES.

## MEUKOW BRANDY

Purveyed to  
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The Govern-  
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Different  
Navies and  
Armies.  
Sold Everywhere.  
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STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.

NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters' Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong, until 12 o'clock NOON, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch and Tug hire for a period from 28th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Transport". Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters' Office after 24 hours notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address or refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any tenders is specially reserved.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUM-  
PHREYS & CO. have  
now REMOVED their OFFICES  
to No. 5, Duddell Street. All  
communications should in future  
be sent to the above mentioned  
address.

NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

"SCENES FROM  
SHAKESPEARE."  
THEATRE ROYAL,  
AT 9.15 P.M.  
APRIL 23RD, 1917.

Vouchers which are being issued by the Hon. Secretary are to be exchanged at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., ONLY ON and after 9 A.M. MONDAY, April 16th.

Seats cannot be booked previously.

Payment for seats is to be made at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., \$6.00.

J. BENTLEY,  
Hon. Secretary,  
St. George's Day Committee.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL  
BROKER.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT  
LOAN AND MORTGAGE  
CO., LTD.

(Capital: Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortage of Home Property, &c.  
Guaranteed by the State.  
Advances made on Mortgaged Properties.

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c. Underwriter and Executed.

(See and Particulars on application  
to the Office of  
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,  
General Managers.)

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-  
dermentioned articles are prohibited  
from importation into the United King-  
dom, either by letter post or by parcel  
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,  
including gold coins and articles consisting  
partly or of containing gold; All man-  
ufactures of Silver other than silver  
watches and silver watch cases; Jewer-  
lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such  
articles cannot therefore be accepted for  
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new  
regulations adopted by the French  
Customs insist that senders of parcels  
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria  
must fill in the columns of the regular  
Customs Declaration particularly and  
exactly, omitting none of the headings  
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary  
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)  
The full name and address of the addressee  
(2) A statement as to whether the contents  
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming  
mails will not be advertised in future.  
The Post Office will forward all corre-  
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-  
garia and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED  
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 3 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
3.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin, Shau, and Sheungshui.—  
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Ant. n., Ping Shan, Sai Kung,  
Satin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week  
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-  
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namau and Samui.—Week days,  
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN  
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shau Kei.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,  
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Annam, M., Jap., s.s. 1821, Kobayashi,  
13th Apr.—Moji, 8th Apr., Gen.—  
O. S. K.

Chingchow, Br., s.s. 1,195, Doyie, 13th  
Apr.—Port Farwell, 10th Apr., Linne  
1st to 8. T. & Co.

Heilong, Br., s.s. 2,214, Fakor, 13th Apr.—  
Weihaiwei, 7th Apr., Gen.—B. & S.

Liaochow, Br., s.s. 1,223, Hucker, 13th  
Apr.—Swatow, 12th Apr., Rice—  
B. & S.

Tsouru, M., Jap., s.s. 3,023, Yamat, 13th  
Apr.—Milka, 9th Apr., Coal—M.B.K.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Just arrived. Fresh, aromatic

American Sweets at Fry's

Cheese.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast  
for to-morrow will be found  
on a Second Extra.

On the 13th at 11.40 P.M. sure has in-  
creased considerably over China and N.E.  
Japan, and decreased moderately over  
S.W. Japan.

The anticyclone is passing rapidly into  
the Pacific. Another has formed over  
China. Depression are shown over the  
Eastern Sea and over the western portion  
of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.57 inch.  
Total since January 1st, 6.34 inches  
against an average of 8.07 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast

Hongkong to Gay Rock... E wind,  
moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel... Variable  
wind, freshening  
from N.E.

South east of China be-  
tween H.K. and Lantau... The same  
as No. 1.

South coast of China be-  
tween H.K. and Hainan... The same  
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
April 13, 1917.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather

Vostock 24 30.24 SW 2

Nemuro 24 30.25 N 1

Hakodate 24 30.18 NW 2

Tokio 24 30.03 SW 1

Kochi 24 29.93 NE 4

Nagasaki 24 29.86 SW 5

Kagima 24 29.82 SW 1

Obima 24 29.83 SW 0

Naha 24 29.83 SW 0

Ishigima 24 29.76 SW 2

Bonin Is. 24 29.76 SW 1

Chefoo 24 29.76 SW 1

Whaiho 24 29.74 SW 1

Hankow 24 29.74 SW 4

Ichang 24 29.74 SW 4

Kiukiang 24 29.74 SW 4

Changsha 24 29.58 SW 5

Gutai off 24 29.54 100 SW 4

Sharp P. 24 29.57 SW 2

Amoy 24 29.78 97 91 SW 20

Swatow 24 29.78 70 90 SW 4

Taihoku 24 29.76 66 94 SW 6

Taichu 24 29.74 70 94 SW 4

Taihan 24 29.74 70 94 SW 6

Kosham 24 29.73 65 84 SW 2

P'dores 24 29.73 70 94 SW 6

Canton 24 29.73 70 96 SW 4

H'kong 24 29.71 70 96 SW 2

Gay Rock 24 29.71 70 96 SW 2

Macao 24 29.71 70 96 SW 2

Wuchow 24 29.71 70 96 SW 2

Pakhoi 24 29.69 72 89 SW 4

Holhoo 24 29.61 86 SW 4</p